



LNS

#403

January 5, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

January 8, 1972 #404



LNS

#405

January 12, 1972

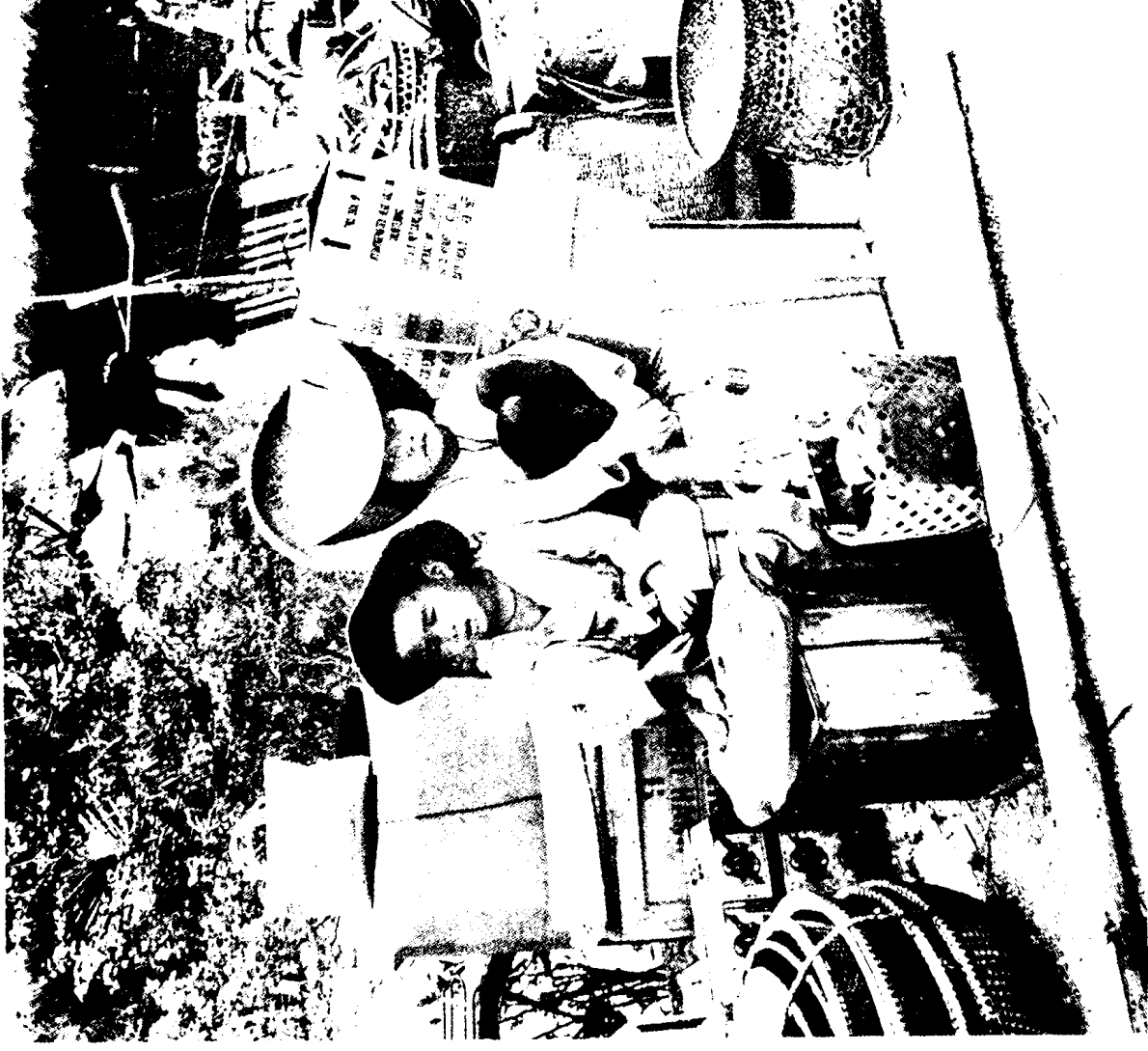
Mr. Ly Van Sau, spokesman for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, personally asked me today, January 13, to inform the American people of the new crimes being committed by the American government in South Vietnam.

At the press briefing following the 140th session of the Paris Conference on Vietnam, Mr. Sau explained that the heavy bombing of the northern provinces of South Vietnam by B-52s currently underway is aimed at driving the population out of the northern part of South Vietnam which is to be turned into a free-fire zone in which tactical nuclear weapons are to be used. The policy of population concentration is expected to be accelerated during the month of February.

In his declaration to the 140th session, Mr. Nguyen Van Tien, deputy chief of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, stated that "one of the most unspeakable crimes being committed by the United States and the Saigon administration is the forced concentration of the populations of the northern provinces of South Vietnam in order to make more than 1,000,000 people living in those regions abandon their native villages for concentration camps in the southern part of the country."

That is what he asked me to communicate immediately.

-- Schofield Coryell, LIBERATION News Service  
correspondent in Paris



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

January 15, 1972

#406



# LNS

January 19, 1972

#407



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#408

Jan. 22, 1972



LNS

#409

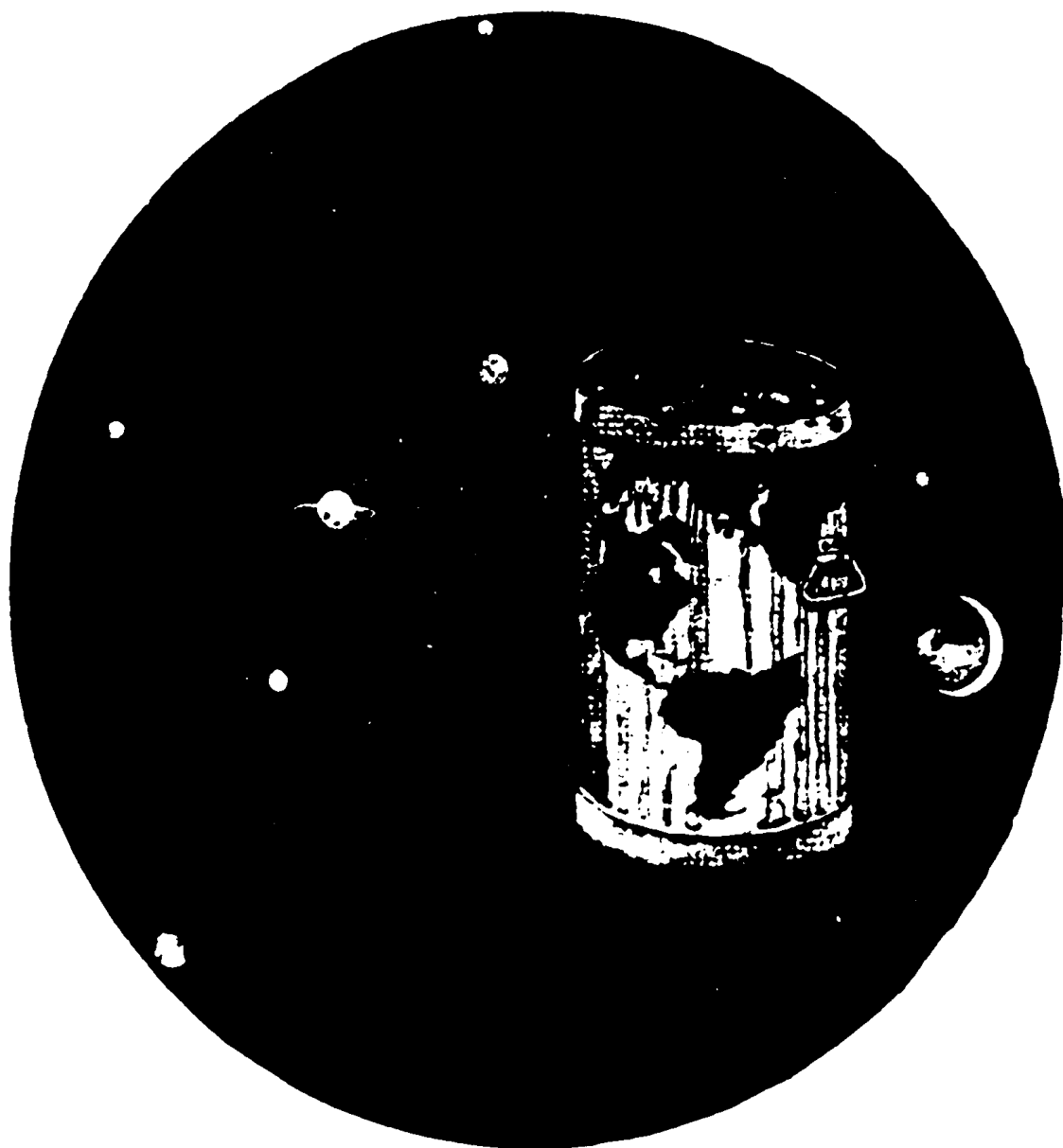
January 26, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

January 29, 1972

#410



LNS

#411

February 2, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

February 5, 1972

#412



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#413

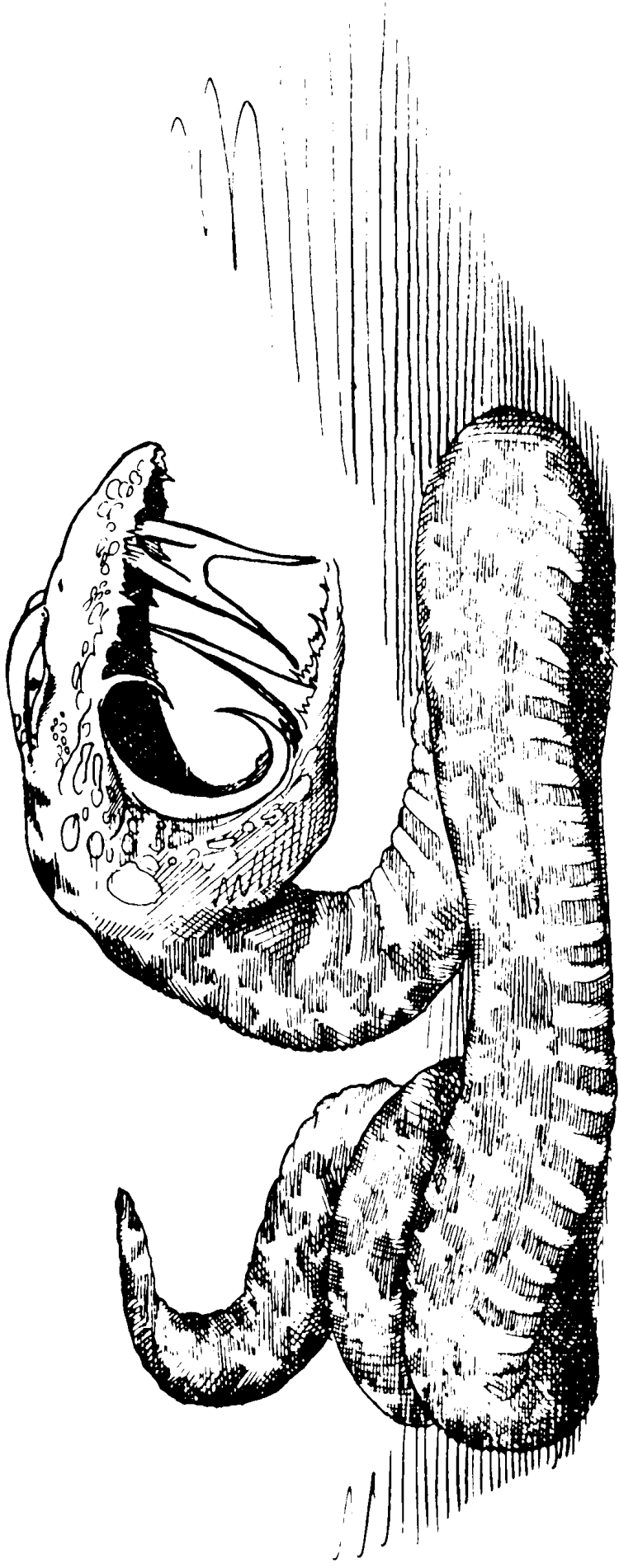
February 12, 1972



# LNS

February 19, 1972

#414



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

February 26, 1972

#415



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

March 4, 1972

#416



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

March 11, 1972

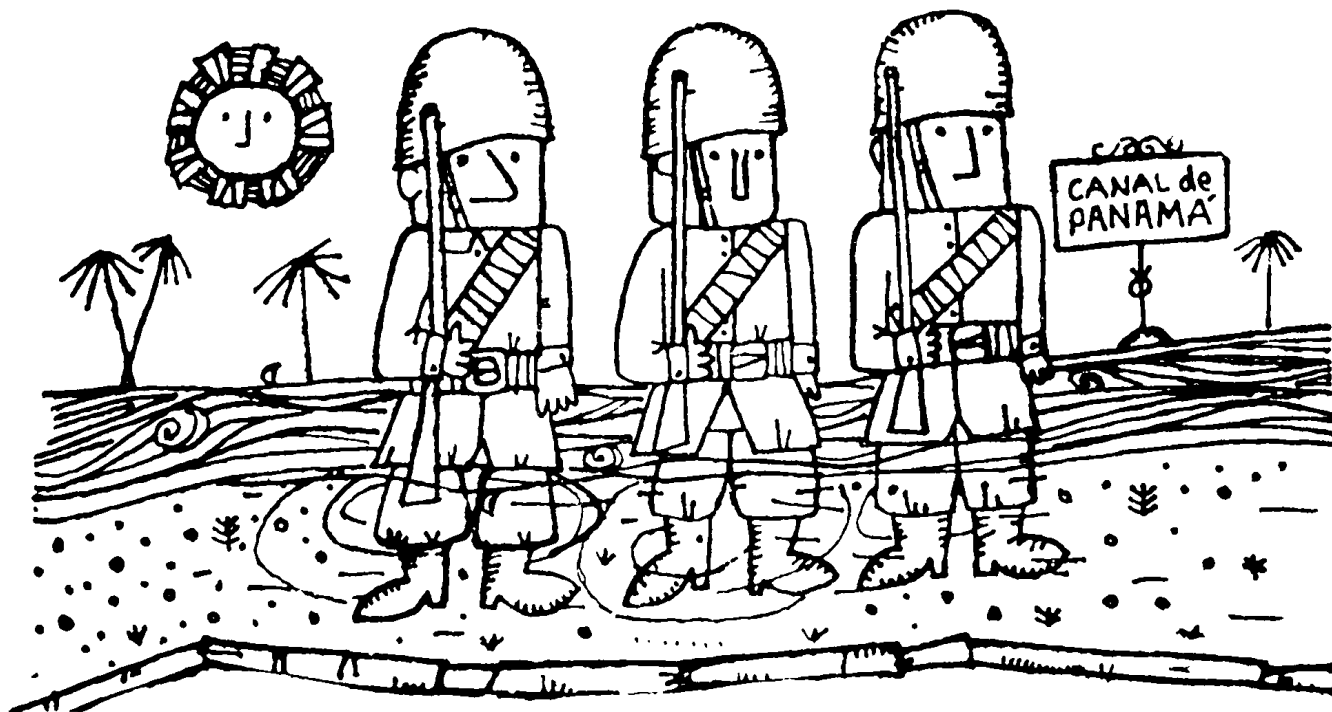
#417



LNS

#418

March 15, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

March 18, 1972 #419



#420

March 22, 1972

LNS



# **LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE**

March 25, 1972

#421



LNS

April 5, 1972

#424



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

April 8, 1972

#425

MESSAGE OF MADAME NGUYEN THI BINH  
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
-----

Dear friends,

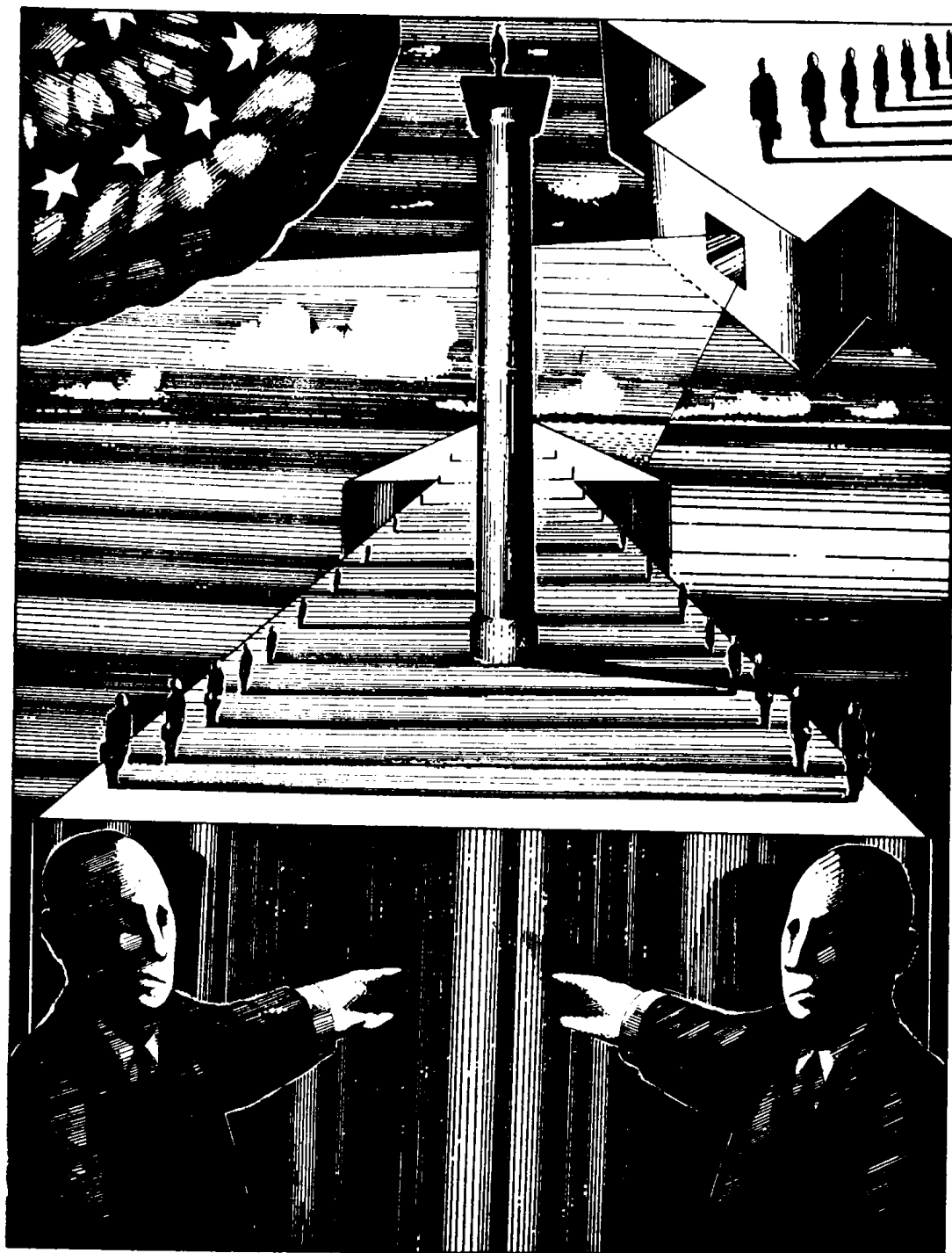
The Viet Nam war that President Nixon wants to make disappear from the news topics in the United States and from the conscience of the American people, has probably made great headlines on the newspapers you are reading and reappeared on the small screens of your T.V.'s during the last few days. The current situation in Viet Nam cannot escape the attention of all those who are interested in following the developments over there, especially when the Nixon Administration is massively sending aircraft and warships to our country for intensified bombardments and when "the possible use of U.S. ground forces is not ruled out". As in previous escalations, U.S. officials are now resorting to slanderous allegations to cover up the truth and to involve the United States in the gears of an extremely dangerous war.

What is the fact ?

The fact is that over the three years of his administration, Mr. Nixon has continued the war of the Johnson administration and brought it to a still larger scale, while trying to soothe the American public by talking a great deal about "ending the U.S. involvement", "gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces", "negotiations", etc. The number of G.I.'s in Viet Nam has actually been reduced, but the tonnage of bombs and shells poured over our villages and our lands has greatly increased ; more suffering, hardship, and mourning have befallen to our people ; the oppression and the terror carried out by means of the Thieu administration against our people has reached an unbearable level. Jails, "tiger-cage" cells, concentration camps have never been so overcrowded as they are now with innocent men, women, children, intellectuals, and religious people indicted for the only crime of longing for peace. The suffering of our people in South Viet Nam has been extended by

(continued on page 9)

LNS



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

April 15, 1972

#427



INS #428 April 19, 1972



# LNS

April 22, 1972

#429



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

April 27, 1972

#430

# LIBERATION

## NEWS SERVICE

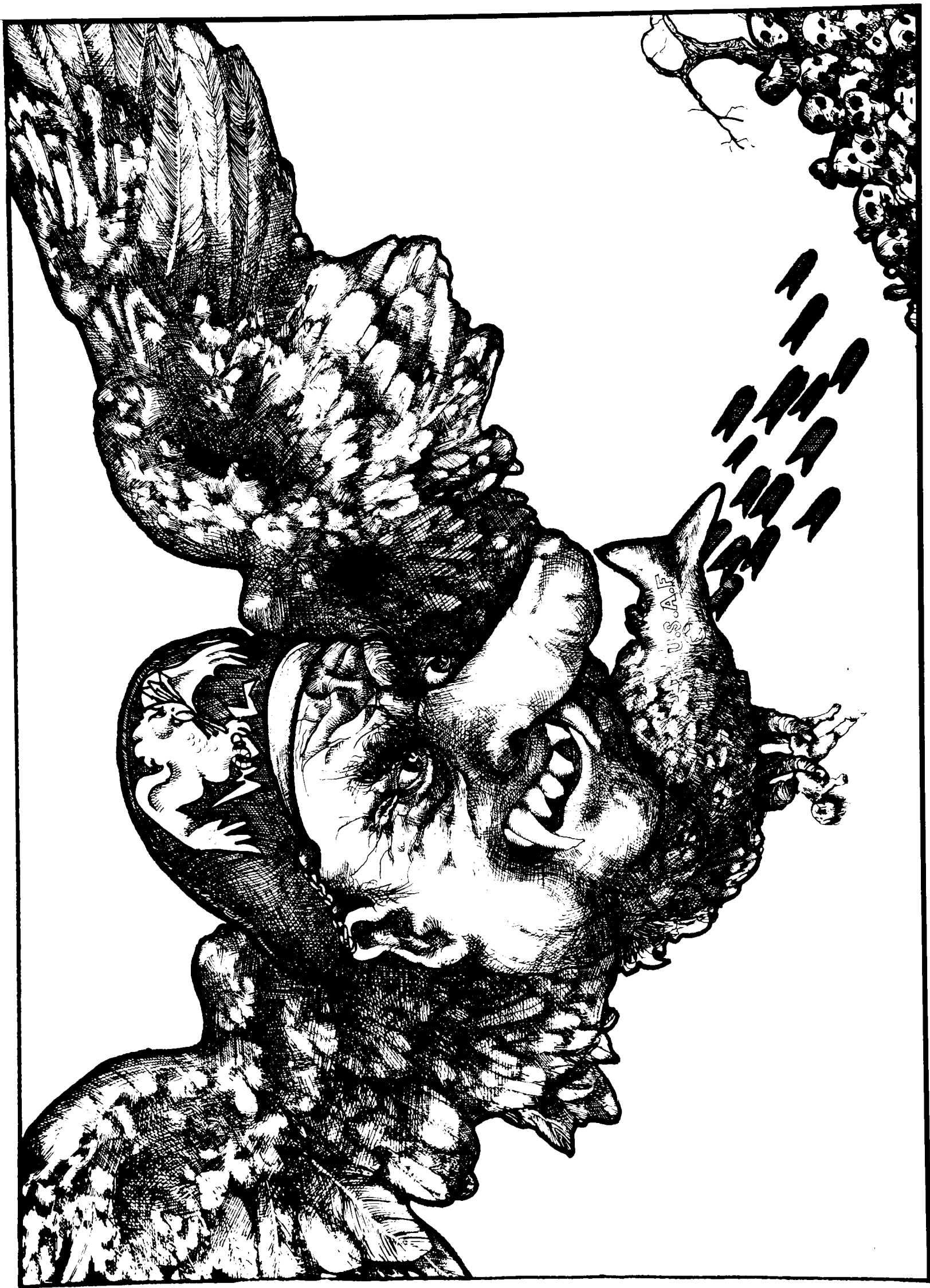


May 3, 1972

# LNS

May 6, 1972

#432





# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

May 10, 1972

#433



LNS

#434

May 13, 1972



# LNS

May 17, 1972

#435



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#436  
May 20, 1972

CAMBODIA'S GUERRILLA WAR:  
FORGING A NEW NATIONAL UNITY

LIBERATION News Service

*(Editor's note: It's easy to forget about Cambodia. The media (in this country at least) has afforded us few glimpses of the revolutionary guerrilla movement there. And what reports we do get are characterized by tales of how the North Vietnamese are really in control of the situation. FUNC (Cambodian National Unity Front), the real force in Cambodia is never mentioned. This story, part of a longer article, didn't appear in any major American paper, and it probably never will. Serge Thion wrote it for Le Monde, a major French newspaper.)*

PHNOM PENH (LNS)--Three women were cooking under a tree in the middle of a ricefield criss-crossed by tiny canals. One by one peasants straggled up. They must have been fishing because they were wringing out their clothes.

I was still quite close to the main highway along which military trucks and Chinese-made buses sped. The peasants took American-made rifles and grenade belts out from under bushes; they strapped them on, and we were on the move once more through territory controlled by the Cambodian National Unity Front (FUNC). I looked at my watch incredulously. We had left Phnom Penh by car just an hour ago.

I thought we would be traveling for a long time and that I would have to get a good distance away from the highway to reach the rendezvous point. But all that was needed was to go a mile or so down the road from the checkpoint on the edge of the capital, then cut across into a ricefield. The zone in which armed guerrillas could move about freely and openly began just outside the city. They either didn't know this in Phnom Penh or they were keeping it quiet.

First impressions were striking. We were still within range of the city defenders' field-glasses. Inside their own territory, FUNC elements enjoyed total political and physical security. The leaders moved around, often alone and unarmed, and like the fighting units, in full view and with full knowledge of the people living in the areas.

While security from ground attack was assured, the chief danger came from the skies. Since the summer of 1970, the area controlled by Marshal Lon Nol's regime has been steadily shrinking.

The clashes which take place rather regularly on the "front" are creeping up to towns and the main communication lines, and far away from the villages in the interior. Areas where fighting took place in 1971 are quiet today now that the Phnom Penh troops have fallen back on positions farther to the rear.

It's easy to tote up the score. All the villages through which I travelled had been hit at least once by bombs and napalm from the air. These attacks are often hit-or-miss affairs: a charred bush here, and there a field with a huge gaping crater, or the ruins of a group of blown-down houses.

bombs on the targets to be attacked. "That's when you must get out as fast as you can," I was told. "You have about two minutes. Usually that's enough."

Contrary to what one might have feared, the war has not created havoc with the day-to-day life of the peasants. The economy of statistics, international trade, state resources, and currencies has of course been tipped into the void. But rural production and buying and selling among villagers were so little a part of more modern trade patterns even before the war that the break has hardly been felt.

About the time I was there, the villagers were getting ready to hold meetings at which the division of the harvest was decided on. One part for private use, another for seed and reserve purpose, a part for FUNC, and a part which may be sold either to FUNC itself or to other villages.

Prices are slightly higher than those of 1970, but because they are controlled by the Front they are far below those in the cities.

FUNC's objectives are to blockade the "enemy zone," starve out the cities, and develop regional self-sufficiency. Substantial reserves are available to them for the 1970-71 campaign stocks have not been exhausted yet. Nor is trading with the regime in power encouraged by the rapine and plunder committed by Marshall Lon Nol's troops.

"Yesterday," a peasant told me, "they stopped two men from a neighbouring village who were transporting rice in ox-drawn carts. They seized the carts and decapitated the men. Their heads are still on display at the entrance to the military post."

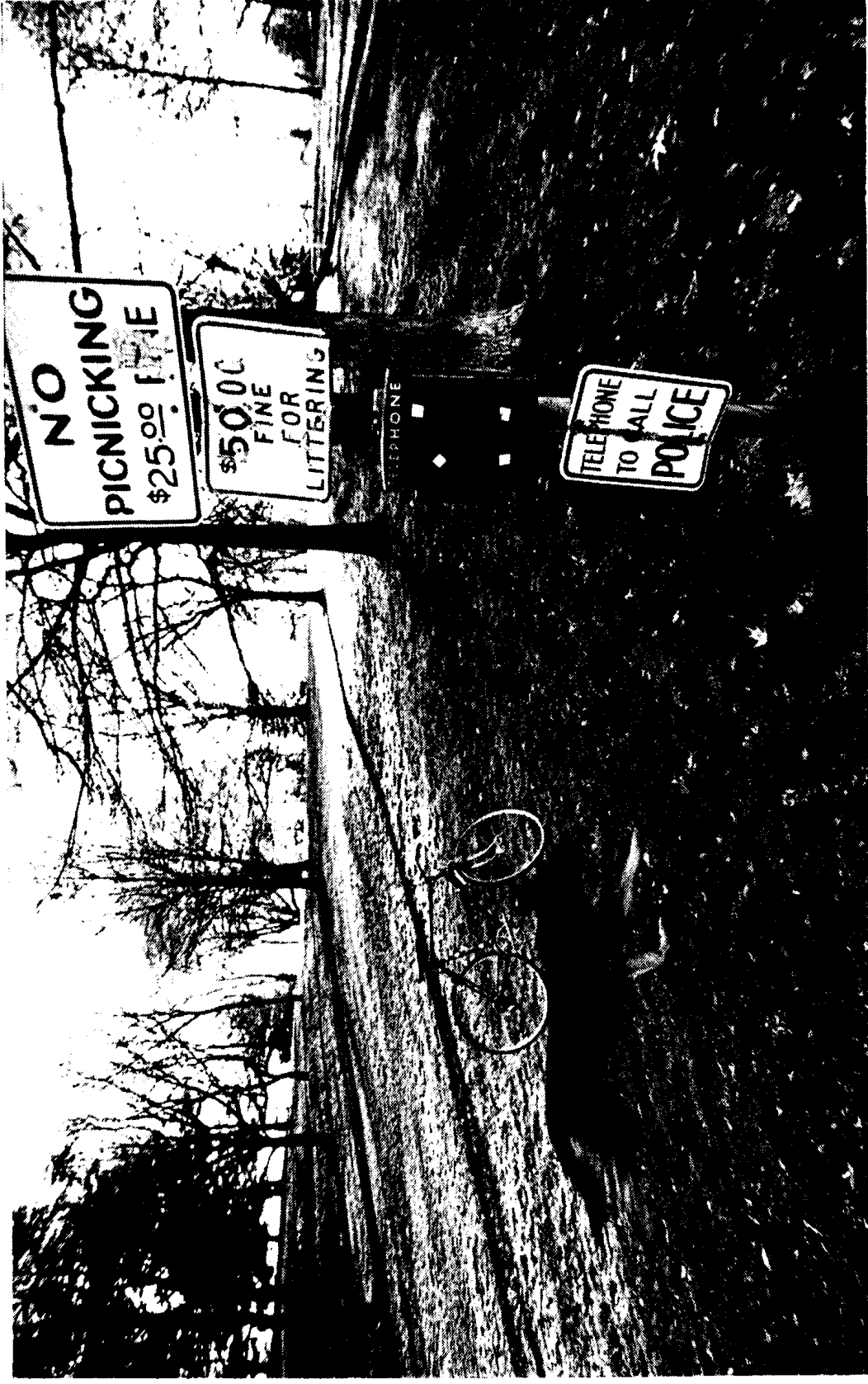
Apart from arms, there is a total absence of manufactured goods in this subsistence-level economy. The arsenal is made up of a motley collection of weapons--old French shotguns alongside Chinese rifles and American-made M-16 assault rifles captured from the adversary. Only regular fighting units are supplied with the best fighting weapon in the war theatre, the Russian AK-47 rifle. There is no lack of ammunition and villagers proudly display boxes of cartridges just arrived from the United States.

Bat Deung, some ten miles from Phnom Penh, was taken by the 113th Battalion of the FUNC fighting forces last December.

"The installations of Lon Nol's forces," Van Riet, the battalion commander told me, "sheltered the 396 Infantry Battalion of the special military regime of Phnom Penh, under the command of Captain Chiem Siem. Its real strength was over 250 men, not counting the 75 provincial guards with administrative tasks. The garrison consisted almost entirely of Serey Khmer members (commandos organized in neighboring countries by the American Intelligence Agency before the March 18, 1970 coup which ousted Prince Sihanouk). It distinguished itself by the exactions it imposed on the population--forced labor, murder, machine-gun attacks. We answered the prayers of a population shocked by these crimes."

The fall of Bat Deung has more than political significance. Its military meaning is crystal clear. The Phnom Penh press preferred to ignore it, merely noting that the army had to "evacuate" Bat Deung. But

L-19 and OV-10 spotter planes first drop smoke



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#438

May 31, 1972



# LNS

#439

June 3, 1972

TOP: Entering the anteroom from the guardroom. The entrance to the cafeteria, where the concert took place, is beyond the bars, on the left. See Ohio Penitentiary Rock concert story on page 8. Credit Ken Light/LNS.

BOTTOM: A reunion between two inmates and two former inmates. The man on the right served 13 years in the Ohio Pen for armed robbery. See Ohio Pen concert story on page 8. Credit Ken Light/LNS.

SISTERS AND BROTHERS,

If you turn the LNS packet over, you'll notice that something is missing--the graphics section. We know what this means for most of you--those of you who rely on LNS to provide photographs of what it's like under American bombs in Vietnam or demonstrations happening at the other end of the United States. We know you find our collages and cartoons useful to your papers.

But the reason there are no graphics in this packet is because we don't have any film for our copycamera or any film for our darkroom and no money to buy it with.

The only reason we were able to mail this packet at all is because we all chipped in so we had enough money in our second class mailing permit at the post office and in our postage meter for those who get us first class or air mail. That's not an easy thing to do since we didn't get any salary last week and the week before that we only got \$20 instead of our usual \$35. You see, not only have we gotten down to the bottom of our collective bank account (we have \$6.00 in the bank now with \$2,000 in bills hanging over our heads, but most of us have scraped the bottom of any savings that we might have accumulated before coming to LNS. We're getting to the point where there is no money in the till anywhere which means that there is a good chance the next packet won't be able to come out.

We've been trying to do our part and do some fund-raising on our side since a large part of our source of income--from certain church denominations--has dried up. But while we've been consistent in following up leads and we've had two people assigned from our small staff to work on that besides all their other activities, so far we haven't been able to discover large sources of money. So right now in our time of financial crisis, it's up to you.

Please, please send money. Send it as quick as you can. If everyone could send something we could get out of the hole we're in. But everybody has to send something--while in the past there might have been some "rich" underground newspapers who could afford to pay out that little extra; now everybody's basically in the same boat and everybody has to put in something.

Please send whatever you can.

LNS

JUNE 13, 1972

#442



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#443

June 17, 1972



# **LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE**

#444

June 21, 1972



# LNS

#445

June 24, 1972



# LNS

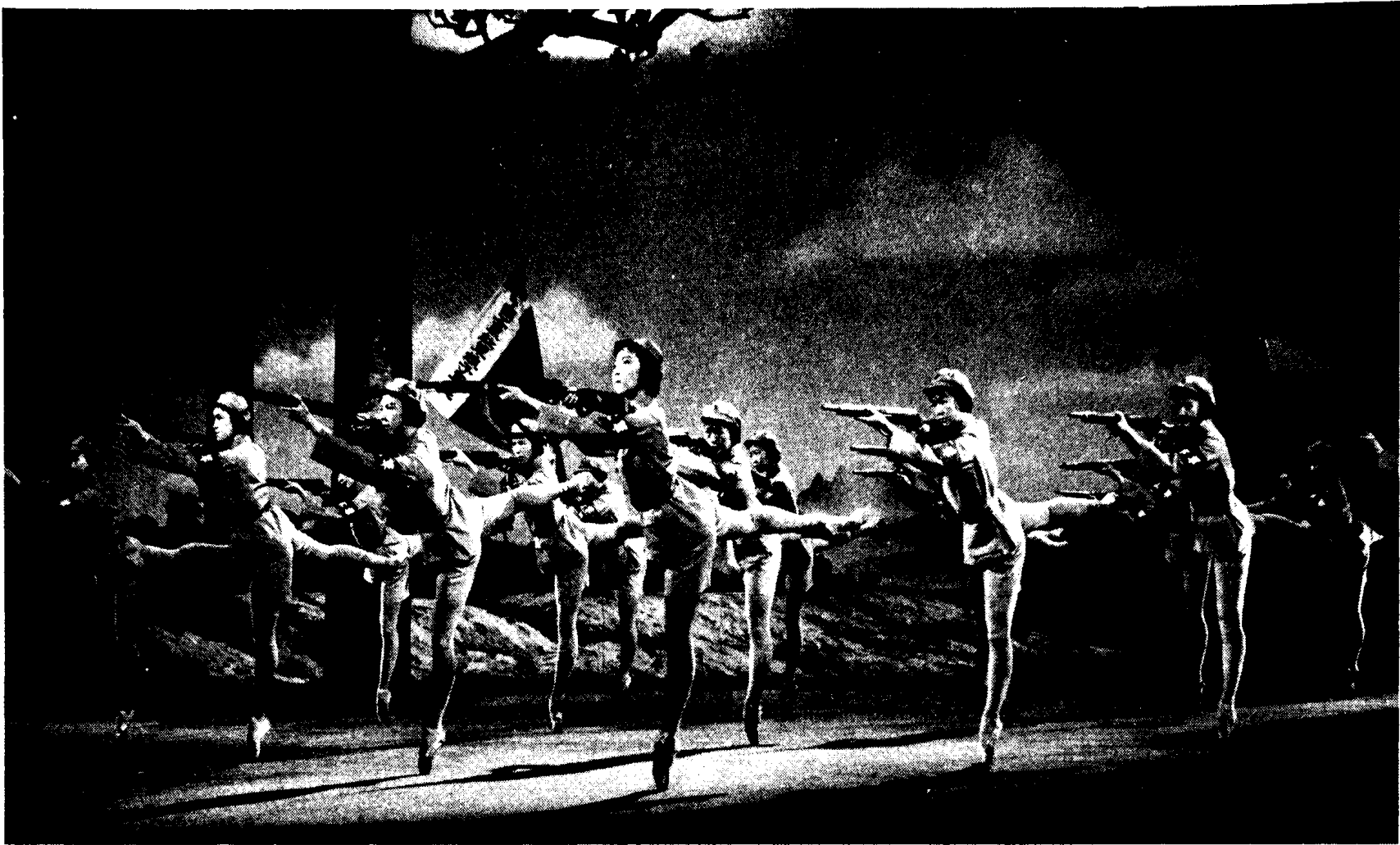
#446

June 28, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

July 5, 1972      #447



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

July 8, 1972

#448



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

July 12, 1972

#449

TOP RIGHT: Welcome to Thailand  
SEE STORY PAGE 1  
CREDIT: GUARDIAN/LNS

TOP LEFT: Map of Thailand.  
SEE STORY PAGE 1  
CREDIT: LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Prisoners Unite  
May be used with prisoner story on page 6.  
CREDIT: UNIDAD LATINA/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Industrial worker  
CREDIT: THE PARTISAN/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Strikers fight back  
CREDIT: THE PARTISAN/LNS.



# LNS

#451

July 19, 1972

# August 20-23



# Miami Beach



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

August 2, 1972

#454



*On to Miami*  
*August 20- 23*



**LNS**

#456

August 9, 1972



# LNS

#457

August 12, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

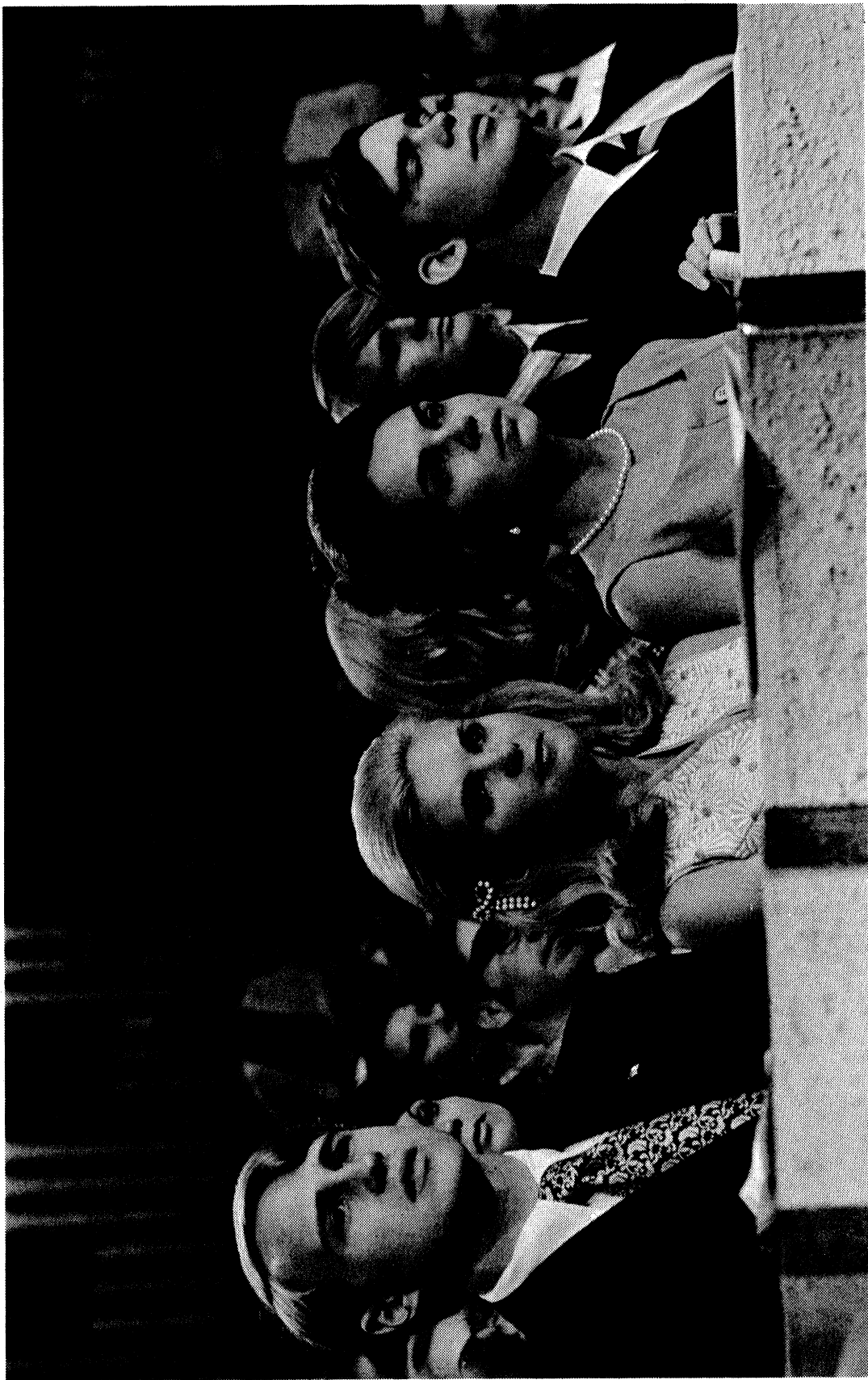
#459

August 19, 1972

# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#460

August 26, 1972



AUG 28 1972

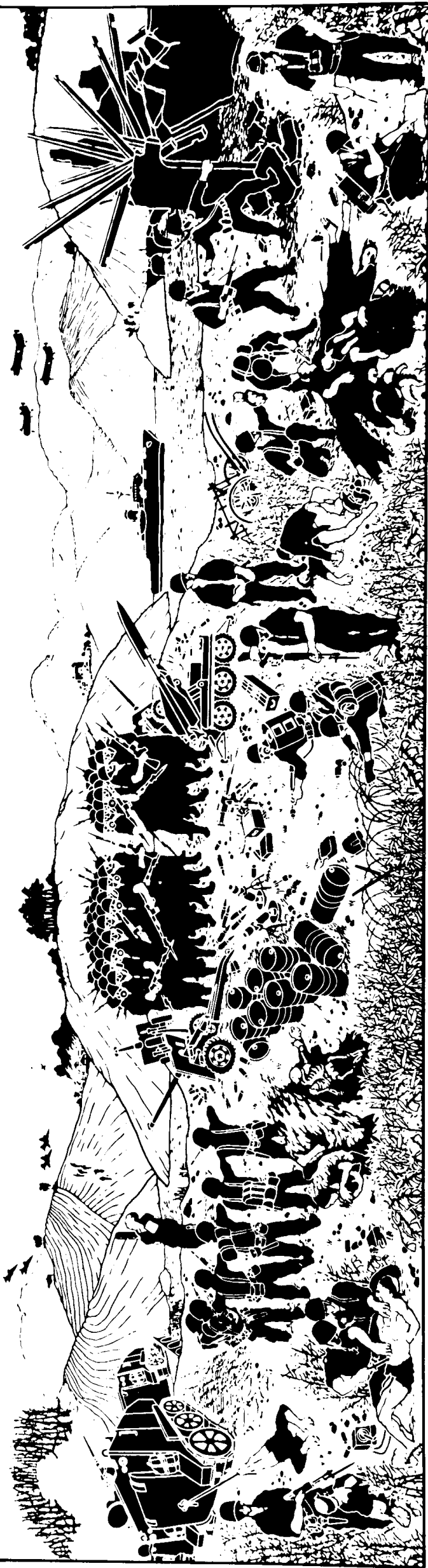


# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#461 August 30, 1972

# LNS

#462 September 2, 1972





# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

September 6, 1972

#463



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

September 9, 1972

#464



# LNS

#465

September 13, 1972





# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#466

September 16, 1972



# LNS

#467

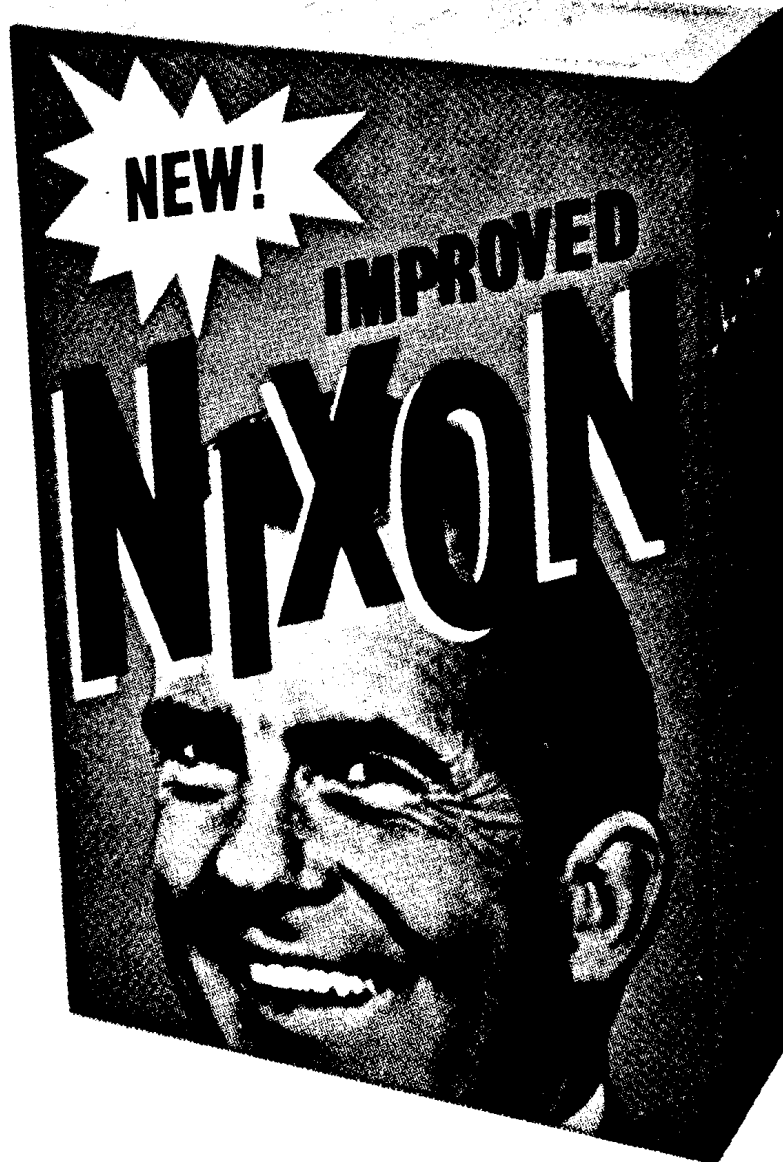
September 20, 1972

# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#468

September 23, 1972





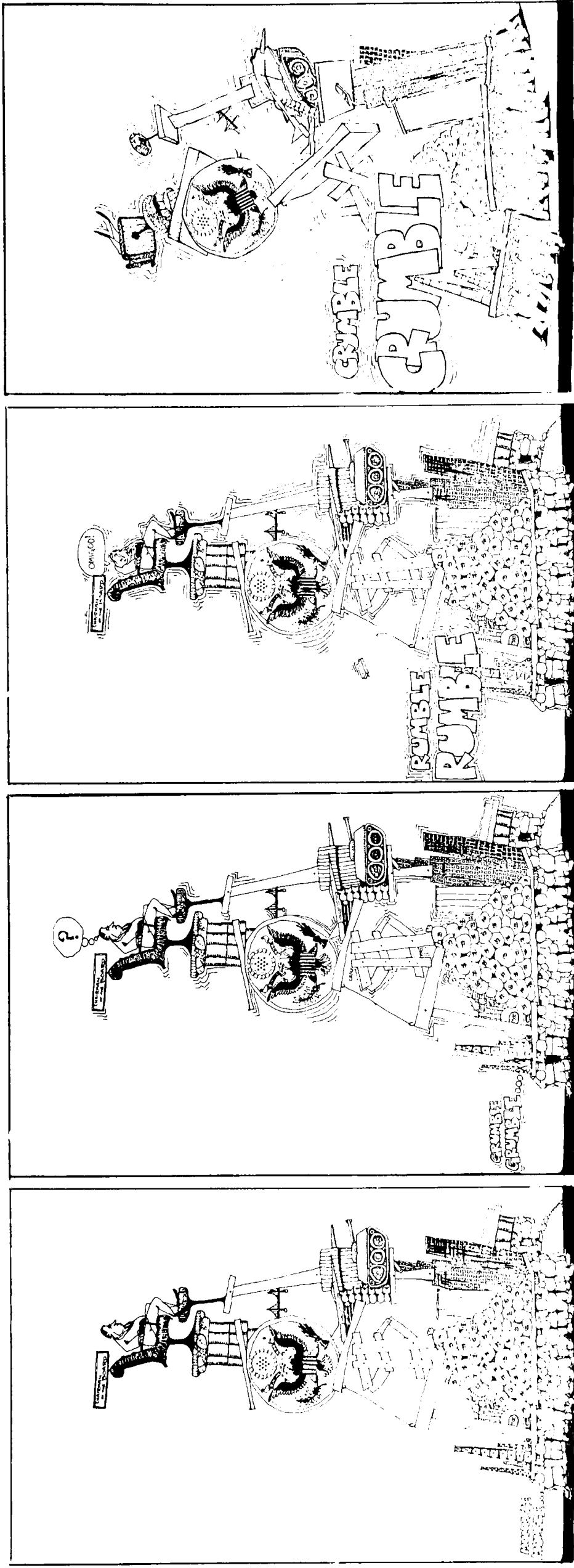
# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#469 October 4, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#470    October 7, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#471 October 11, 1972



# LNS

#472 October 14, 1972

**1,418,722 DEAD**

**2,254,403 WOUNDED**

**8,965,000 REFUGEES**

**AND THE WAR GOES ON**



**LNS**

#473    October 18, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#474 October 21, 1972

TOP RIGHT: Shooting up graphic.  
CREDIT: LNS

LEFT: Cartoon of returning Vietnam Veteran.  
CREDIT: RAMA PIPIEN/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Billy Graham and Nixon.  
CREDIT: Christian Mission for Life/LNS



# LNS

#476 November 1, 1972



# **LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE**

#477    November 4, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#478 November 8, 1972



# LNS

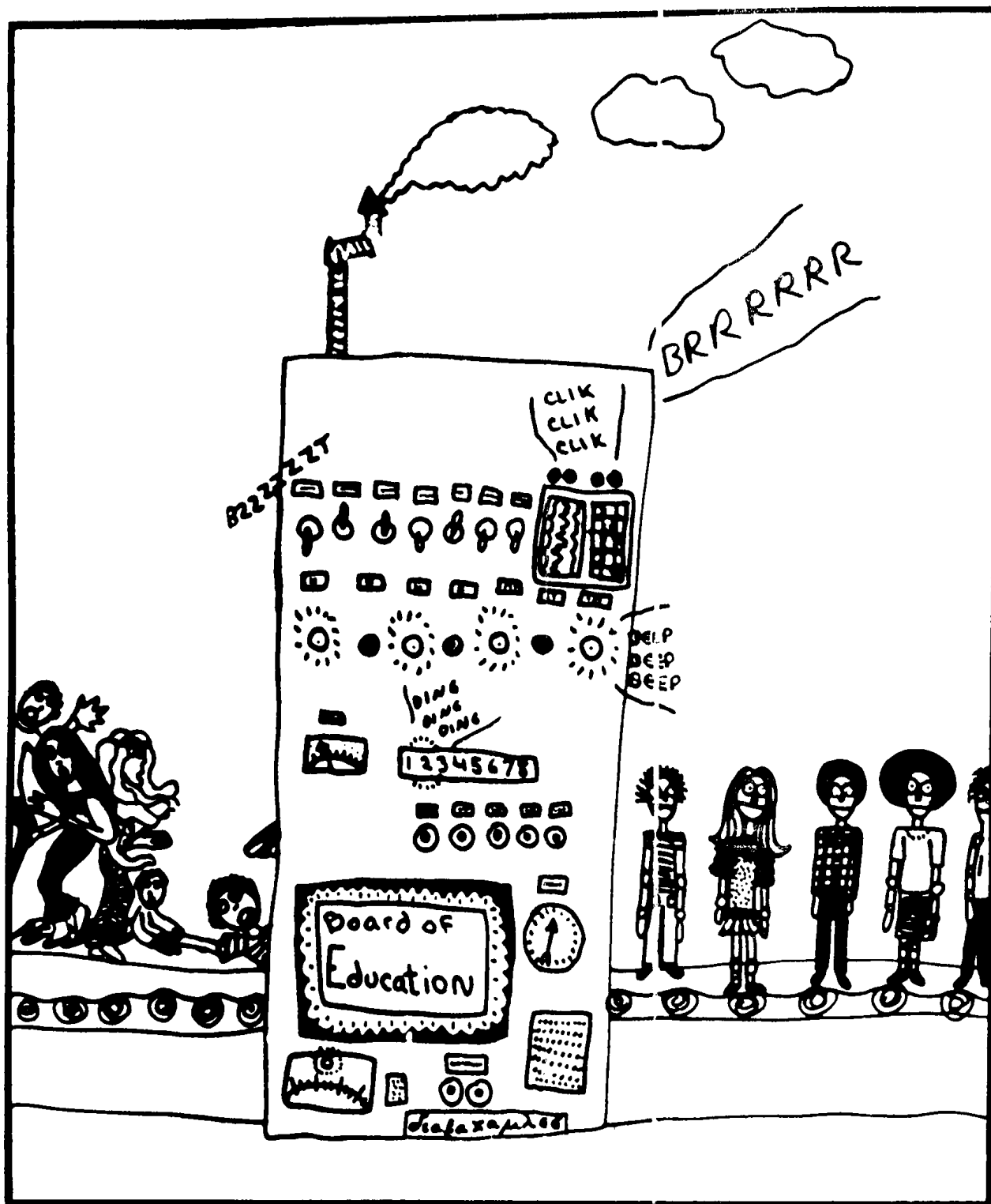
#479

November 11, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

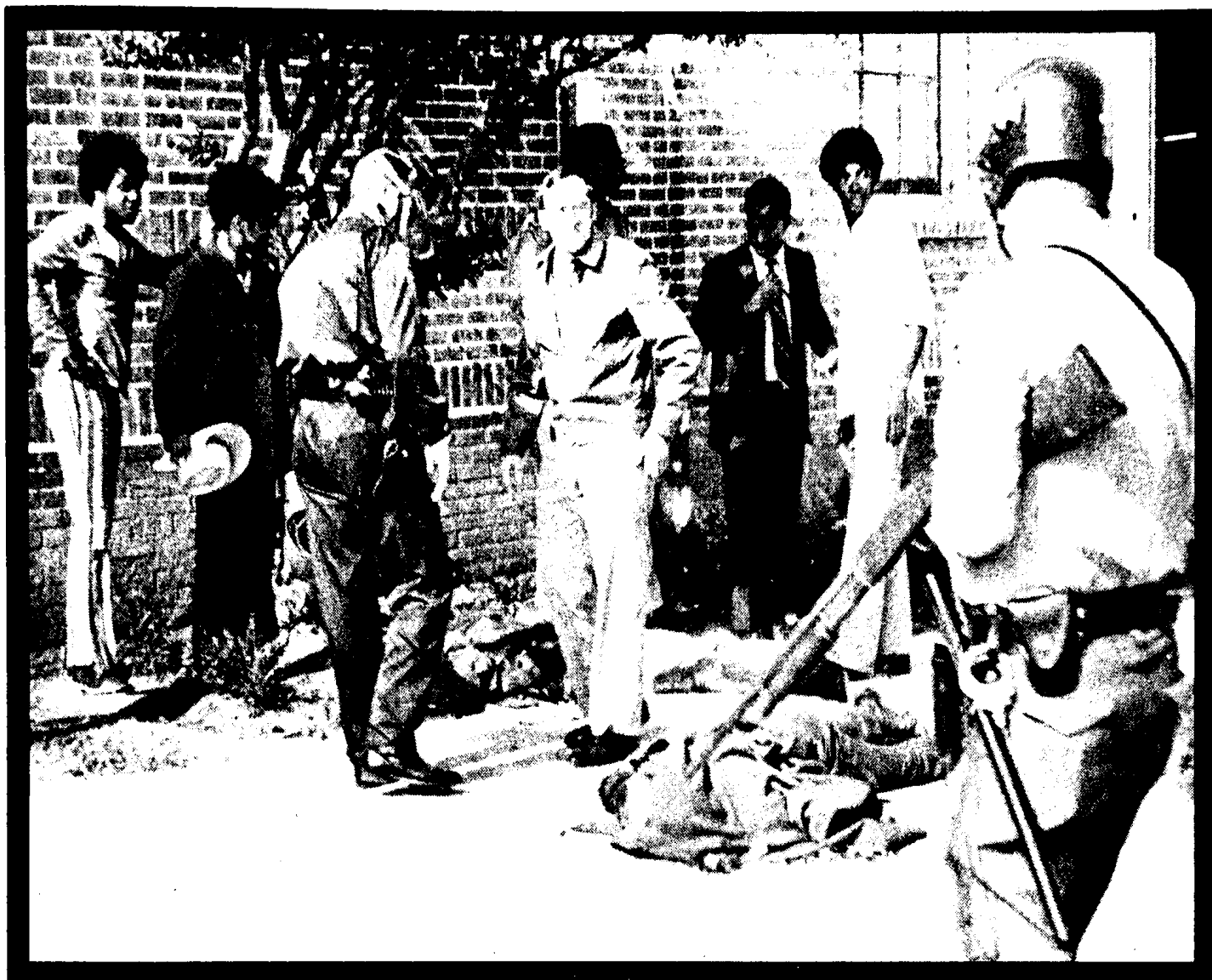
#480 November 15, 1972



# LNS

November 18, 1972

#481



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#482 November 22, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#483

November 29, 1972



# LNS

#484

December 2, 1972



HAPPY TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY NLF (DEC.20, 1972)

**LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE**

#485 December 6, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#486 December 9, 1972



# LNS

#487 December 13, 1972



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#488 December 16, 1972

